Exhibit H

Part 1

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Case No. 05-44481-rdd

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In the Matter of:

DELPHI CORPORATION,

Debtor.

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U.S. Bankruptcy Court

One Bowling Green

New York, New York

July 29, 2009

3:22 PM

B E F O R E:

HON. ROBERT D. DRAIN

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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| 2 | HEARING re Doc #16646; Motion to Approve (A) Supplement to |
| 3 | Motion for Order (I) Approving Modifications to Debtors' First |
| 4 | Amended Plan of Reorganization (As Modified) and Related |
| 5 | Disclosures and Voting Procedures and (II) Setting Final |
| 6 | Hearing Date to Consider Motion |
| 7 | |
| 8 | HEARING re Doc #14310; Motion to Approve Motion for Order (I) |
| 9 | Approving Modifications to Debtors' First Amended Plan of |
| 10 | Reorganization |
| 11 | |
| 12 | HEARING re Doc #18668; Proposed Agenda for Plan Modification |
| 13 | Hearing (related document(s) [16646]) |
| 14 | |
| 15 | HEARING re Doc#18674; Response |
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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Okay, in re: Delphi Corporation.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, good morning. Jack Butler, along with a number of my colleagues, including my partners, Kayalyn Marafioti, Al Hogan, Ron Meisler, Eric Cochran and John Lyons, here on behalf of Delphi Corporation for its plan modification hearing.

Your Honor, today, we are asking you to consider a series of modifications to the plan and confirmation order. As that confirmation order was entered on January 25, 2008 at docket number 12359. Your Honor, this hearing represents the culmination of a tremendous amount of work by a tremendous amount of parties. Since the plan investors did not consummate the original first amended joint plan of reorganization of Delphi Corporation and its affiliated debtors and debtors-inpossession back on April 4th of 2008. As is customary, Your Honor, in at least these cases, and I think, in Your Honor's court, we are not going to -- the debtors are not going to make any kind of an extensive opening statement. We have a fair amount of business to transact, in terms of getting things into the record and addressing a variety of issues, including some 1900 plus objections that have been filed, many of which have been resolved, but still need to be addressed. And so I will, Your Honor, at the appropriate time, toward the other end of this hearing, ask for the opportunity to make a closing

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argument and present Your Honor, really, the debtors'
perspective on what's transpired in these cases since January
25th of last year.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, before moving to the formal presentation of our case in chief, asking Your Honor to approve these plan modifications under Section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, I would like to introduce some of the principals that are here today in court on behalf of the debtors that will be presented as witness in this 1127 hearing. I'd ask them -- you know many of them, but I'd ask them, please -- the witnesses to please stand when they're introduced.

First is Mr. Craig G. Naylor who's been a member of our board of directors since 2005 and is the board's lead independent director. Mr. Naylor will offer testimony with respect to the board of directors' approval of the modified plan and the underlying transactions. Is he in the courtroom at the moment? Our witnesses actually need to come in here, so you should get them. So Mr. Naylor will be testifying, as well. And I assume that's where Mr. Miller is, as well? There he is.

Second is Mr. Robert S. Miller, Jr. Mr. Miller is the executive chairman of the board of directors of Delphi Corporation. He was the chairman and chief executive of Delphi when Delphi and its subsidiaries filed these Chapter 11 cases

and continued in that role until December 31, 2006 when the board and he turned the reins of the CEO role over to Rodney O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill has led the company since that time, together with Mr. Miller in partnership as Mr. Miller has retained the role of executive chair. And Mr. Miller will testify to a number of issues today, including the major objectives of the debtors' Chapter 11 cases, and the debtors' role in the global automotive industry as well as the business judgments that have been exercised by the debtors.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: third person I'd like to introduce -- who you know well -- is Mr. Sheehan. John D. Sheehan is the vice-president and chief financial officer of Delphi Corporation. He's been before this Court on numerous occasions to offer testimony in the past. Today he will offer testimony with respect to the negotiations and due diligence conducted in connection with the debtors' entry into the MDA and related auction process as well as the results of the auction process that was conducted over two days earlier this week. And he will offer testimony in support of the various confirmation requirements under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code as 1129 of the Code is referenced within Section 1127, and therefore, relevant to this hearing.

Delphi's executive director in charge of restructuring, and he

The next witness is Mr. Keith D. Stipp. Mr. Stipp is

will offer testimony with respect to the MDA, the modified plan, and the reorganized debtors' postemergent state operations and feasibility issues associated with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: And our two outside financial advisors who have been involved from the beginning of these cases.

First Mr. Shaw, William R. Shaw, is a managing director at Rothschild, Inc., a financial advisor, investment banker to the debtor, to Delphi, and has been the debtors' lead strategic financial advisor. And he will offer testimony in connection with the debtors' analysis of the transactions that have been considered over the last number of weeks by the debtors.

And Mr. Randall S. Eisenberg is the senior managing director at FTI consulting, the debtors' restructuring and financial advisor, and he will offer testimony to, among other things, the best interest test that needs to be revisited under Section 1129 today.

Your Honor, what I'd like to do next, if I can, is address the evidentiary record, and then I'm going to come back and talk about voting and a number of other issues.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, in support of the debtors' case in chief, we have prepared a comprehensive joint exhibit list that has been reviewed with the principal stakeholders and what were formerly the principal objectors to this matter -- to

this motion, and from most of which we've now resolved their objections. The exhibit list has 634 documents listed, and the documents are divided into 38 categories, as outlined. I'm not going to go through each of the categories. I will offer the declarants whose declarations we're going to put into evidence, I will offer those for cross-examination and any questions that the Court may have. Before I move entry of these exhibits and determine whether there are any objections to them, I do want to make two statements about today's record. And this record, this really applies -- well, let me deal with them in order.

First, I want to state as follows. That, if Your
Honor approves our 1127 motion, today, and there's a subsequent
termination of the MDA, and in connection with the parties'
reservation of rights there under, the parties to the MDA will
not be prejudiced by their support of the transaction at this
hearing or by the evidentiary record established at this
hearing, and in that event, all parties reserve their rights to
supplement and/or challenge the evidence submitted in any
further proceedings. As Your Honor must surely understand,
this is an extraordinarily complex series of transactions.
There have been agreements reached and bridges built across
disparate interests in this case. And those agreements all
center around the transaction that we're bringing -- the
debtors are bringing before the Court today. If that
transaction somehow falls away, people don't want to be

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prejudiced and want to be back to their original positions.
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      And they don't want the debtors, or frankly, anyone else, to
      use the evidentiary record at today's hearing as a -- either a
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      shield or a sword in whatever might happen in that unlikely
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      event.
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               THE COURT: Okay. On the record, also, the debtors
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      have, in their motion, sought an alternative if approval under
      1127 isn't granted, the alternative being a sale under Section
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      363. Is it their intention that this record serve as the
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      record for both requests?
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               MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, it would serve as the record,
      but the debtor is to be clear. The debtors are not moving
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      forward on the 363 motion. And we would view this hearing to
      really be in two parts, two stages. We intend to present our
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      1127 motion first and seek Your Honor's approval of that
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      motion. And if we fail in that effort, we would then ask for a
      brief recess and we would then proceed with a 363 motion, the
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      alternative relief under this motion.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. BUTLER: But we're not -- and we would rely on the
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      same exhibits, the same record.
               THE COURT: You would?
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               MR. BUTLER: We would --
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MR. BUTLER: -- for those matters.

THE COURT: Okay.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. BUTLER: We may actually supplement it in a few ways at that time, that are -- some things that are unique to a 363 -- a stand-alone 363 set of transactions. And certainly some of my argument would be different in that circumstance, but we would apply this evidentiary record to that alternative relief if we have to go there.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Similarly, Your Honor, with respect to our plan investors, Appaloosa has filed a limited objection and there are various joinders to that, at docket number 18345, 18347, 18348, 18349, 18350, 18675, and 18677, and there may be a few that I didn't note in terms of the filings made on behalf of the plan investors. I simply want to indicate, Your Honor, the debtors' acknowledgement that this evidentiary record is not to be used as any kind of either sword or shield in the adversary proceedings that are currently before the Court in the adversarial proceeding litigation involving the plan investors. So that the findings we're asking Your Honor to consider making today and the record today could not, on its — in terms of the record of the findings, be used as findings of the Court in that litigation.

THE COURT: Okay, that's fine. Before you go on, I know there are a number of people standing here and apparently our overflow room overflowed. So there's an additional room,

24 Room 701, if you -- with audio and video, if you would prefer 1 not to stand and would only be watching, in any event. Okay. 2 MR. BUTLER: So, Your Honor, with those two 3 understandings, at this time, Your Honor, the debtors submit to 4 cross-examination on specific witnesses that I will deal with 5 in a few minutes. But the debtors would move for admission all 6 7 634 documents listed on the joint exhibit index. THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone have any objection to 8 9 their admission? MR. FOX: Edward Fox, Your Honor, for K&L Gates on 10 11 behalf of Wilmington Trust Company as indentured trustee. Your Honor, with respect to the plan modification motion, Wilmington 12 Trust will not be pursuing its objections, and we have no 13 objection to the introduction of the exhibits. However, we do 14 1.5 reserve our rights, in the event the evidentiary record is 16 going to be used in any other proceeding, including a 363 sale motion, in the event the plan modification is not approved. 17 THE COURT: Okay, you can raise that at that point. 18 19 MR. FOX: Thank you. 20 MR. ROSENBERG: I assume that goes for the committee, as well, Your Honor --21 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MR. ROSENBERG: -- we can reserve it. Okay. 24 THE COURT: That's fine. All right, I'll admit those

documents into evidence, then --

25 1 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. THE COURT: -- subject to all the caveats and 2 3 reservations that have just been outlined on the record. (634 Various Joint Exhibit Documents were hereby received into 4 evidence, as of this date.) 5 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Given the number of these documents, rather than having me wrestle with them, which is what I've 8 9 done when there have been fewer binders, I'm going to ask you 10 all to give me copies of the witness book when you have a 11 witness. That will make things go faster, too, I think. 12 MR. BUTLER: Okay. MS. MEHLSACK: Your Honor, if I may. Barbara Mehlsack 13 for the operating engineers and the IBW and UIM. We had filed 14 an amended objection --15 16 THE COURT: I read that. 17 MS. MEHLSACK: -- last night, and we just wanted assurance that that was going to be included in the record, as 18 19 well. 2.0 THE COURT: It's on the docket and I've reviewed it, 21 so yes. 22 MS. MEHLSACK: Okay, thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yes. 23 24 MR. BUTLER: Can I have just one moment, Your Honor? 25 THE COURT:

Sure.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I'd like now, if I could, to proceed to the witness declarations. One of my colleagues will pass up the declarations to you --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BUTLER: -- as we go through them along with the appropriate exhibits. We're going to start, Your Honor, if we could, by offering Mr. Sheehan.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: And we'd offer Mr. Sheehan with respect to -- just get my -- we'd offer Mr. Sheehan with respect to three declarations that have been filed that are Joint Trial Exhibits 48, 49, and also Trial Exhibit 48-A dealing with the plan modifications, the auction process, and due diligence efforts. Two of those declarations were prepared on July 19th. The declaration dealing with the auction process and related business decisions was dated July 28, 2009. Mr. Sheehan's declarations have been designated by the parties as highly confidential, and they've been provided to the Court on that basis. And I would offer Mr. Sheehan for cross-examination by any party as part -- and I think, just, I'll start this just try and make it simpler because I can hear more reservations I'm going to offer him in this morning's sessions for cross-examination in connection with the debtors' request that Your Honor approve the plan modification motion. If we go into the second phase of this proceeding, and I seek alternative

relief under the 363 sale, it's my intention to come back and offer them again for purposes of those declarations being considered in that context, and give any party who wants to cross-examine them in that context for that relief, the opportunity to do so, if that's acceptable to the Court.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. BUTLER: All right, so with that statement, then, I'd offer Mr. Sheehan and his declarations, again, Joint Exhibits 48, 48-A, and 49 for cross-examination by any party or any questions the Court might have.

THE COURT: Okay, does anyone want to cross-examination Mr. Sheehan on his three declarations? Okay, hearing no one, I don't have any questions, having reviewed those declarations.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I would next like to present Mr. Keith D. Stipp to be cross-examined with respect to his declaration which is Joint Exhibit 50, cross-examination by any party or any question that the Court may have.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to cross-examine

Mr. Stipp? I guess the only question I had, and not

necessarily of Mr. Stipp. It could be of you or another party,

is it appears to me the -- I wanted to nail down the likelihood

of obtaining the emergence capital which he briefly addresses

in his declaration. You can address it, he could address it

based on his knowledge.

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MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, with respect to the emergence capital that is being dealt with here, there is emergence capital coming in a couple of different ways, and I'm not sure which one you want. Let me just briefly address each of them. Mr. Sheehan's supplemental declaration, Exhibit 48-A, talks in detail about the capitalization of, what I'm going to call for this hearing, New Delphi, which is that entity that is going to have the assets, substantially all the operating assets that are not either being divested by Old Delphi under DPH Holdings Company or having not been sold to General Motors through its subsidiary. And Mr. Sheehan has outlined the transactions that have been agreed to by General Motors and by a number of DIP lenders to capitalize that company, and that's described in detail in Mr. Sheehan's declaration. And when I get into the argument, I'll go through it in some detail. But the reality is, though, and I think that Mr. Bernstein -- and let me just address a bit of protocol, here.

This is the administrative agent's pure credit bid that we'll be talking about a lot today, and so I will, because under the protocol, it is the agent that acts, I will be addressing Mr. Bernstein as the administrative agent.

Mr. Bernstein will be quick to remind me that in this particular instance, the administrative agent acts pursuant to directions that it has received from the required lenders under

the credit agreement that it has determined in its own judgment to be valid directions that directs it to behave in a certain way or conduct itself in a certain way on behalf of the lenders. And therefore, I fully expect, when I direct certain statements to Mr. Bernstein or I attribute certain things to Mr. Bernstein, that he will, in fact, designate someone on behalf of the, what I would call the principal DIP lenders, those folks who have been the driving forces behind this consensual transaction and who own a very significant part of the DIP facility to speak on their behalf. And as Your Honor's aware, those firms are represented, either the Tranche C collective and that group of firms represented by Willkie Farr, and Mr. Abrams is here in court with his colleagues to address that, and its funds, and there are various funds that are involved, are represented by Dechert, and Mr. Siegel's here in court with respect to those individuals.

So as we go through this, even from the debtors' perspective, this is a pure credit bid and I deal with the administrative agent. The fact is, the administrative agent deals with the required lenders. The required lenders are essentially represented by the entities that Mr. Siegel and Mr. Abrams represent. And so as we go through that process, I should just place that on the record because there will be, from time to time, there will be comments that will be made and Your Honor should understand some basis of why we're dealing

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with this.

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And in that regard, with respect to the capital commitments I've just discussed, those are outlined in Mr. Sheehan's supplemental declaration in Joint Exhibit 48-A. Attached to Exhibit 48-A is the highly confidential transcript of the auction proceedings that were held over some eighteen hours on this past Sunday and Monday at our law firm which over a hundred people participated starting at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday and concluding at 7 o'clock in the evening on Monday.

And during the course of those proceedings, there was an occasion -- after the pure credit bid was submitted, there was an occasion for the parties to overnight review the pure credit bid, Sunday evening, Monday morning, and there was an extended session on the record in which I asked, on behalf of the debtors, a series of questions to the administrative agent addressing a number of issues. One of the issues was the issue Your Honor talked about, capitalization. Mr. Bernstein and the administrative agent designated Mr. Lefkort, who is one of Mr. Abrams' colleagues, to address those issues, and that is both transcribed in the auction record and is discussed in Mr. Sheehan's affidavit.

The second piece of capitalization is the capitalization for DPH Holdings. DPH Holdings capitalization comes from a number of transactions under the proposed MDA.

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| 1 | Those would include some funding that comes from the parties | | |
| 2 | including principally from General Motors through a subsidiary | | |
| 3 | and when I say General Motors, here, or General Motors | | |
| 4 | Company, I'm talking about new GM to which this transaction has | | |
| 5 | been assigned in Judge Gerber's courtroom, and I am speaking as | | |
| 6 | generally, when I say General Motor's, just for the benefit | | |
| 7 | of the GM parties in the room, I'm meaning the particular | | |
| 8 | affiliate or subsidiary or designee under the documents. I'm | | |
| 9 | not going to try to go up through the precise designations, | | |
| 10 | here. But generally, under the MDA, there's funding that | | |
| 11 | occurs from the parties to DPH Holdings. So there's | | |
| 12 | capitalization in that way, there's capitalization in the way | | |
| 13 | that there are retained assets as well as retained liabilities | | |
| 14 | in DPH Holdings, including non-core | | |
| 15 | THE COURT: You don't need to go through that. | | |
| 16 | MR. BUTLER: Okay. | | |
| 17 | THE COURT: My real concern was, where money is coming | | |
| 18 | from third parties, either DIP lenders or GM, the state of its | | |
| 19 | commitment. | | |
| 20 | MR. BUTLER: Right. | | |
| 21 | THE COURT: I know there is second tier level funding | | |
| 22 | that the DIP lenders are going to seek, but in terms of the | | |
| 23 | actual funding | | |
| 24 | MR. BUTLER: Right. | | |
| 25 | THE COURT: the level of the commitment | | |

MR. BUTLER: Right. Let me state it and then
Mr. Bernstein can designate Mr. Abrams to respond or
Mr. Siegel. But as it's been represented to the debtors, and
the base on which our board of directors exercises business
judgment, the commitments associated with all of the GM-related
funding are hard and firm, based on the terms of the
agreements, and the financing that is being taken on by those
parties that are financing the what I'll call New Delphi, those
financing transactions have been signed up to and committed to
on an initial basis by, essentially, Silver Point and Elliott,
and they have -- and I'll talk more about this later, but they
have, or they're providing an opportunity for other DIP lenders
to participate.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BUTLER: But one of GM's requirements, and eventually, Delphi was comforted by this, whatever backstop there may be, these commitments, whatever rights offering, if you will, or syndication, if you will, depending on how you want to think about it of these transactions to other DIP lenders to give them the opportunity to participate, the obligations remain hard with the Silver Point and Elliottrelated entities. I think Mr. Siegel and Mr. Abrams can confirm that on the record.

MR. BERNSTEIN: Your Honor, I'm going to -- Allen Bernstein, for the administrative agent. I am going to pass

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the baton both to Mr. Abrams and Mr. Siegel.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SIEGEL: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. SIEGEL: I can confirm that what Mr. Butler said is, in fact, the case, that the Elliott funds have backstopped the financing commitment that have put their own balance sheet at risk, here, but they are offering it on to others.

MR. ABRAMS: Your Honor, Marc Abrams. The same is true with respect to funds managed by Silver Point Capital.

Both Silver Point Cap and Elliott have committed to GM almost 900 million dollars in capital that would be utilized to capitalize the New Delphi along with the GM contributions

Mr. Butler alluded to. And then, again, as Your Honor has already grasped, there will be a sell-down mechanism to spread that risk. But that sell-down mechanism does not impact the commitment.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. That was my only question that was raised by the Stipp declaration.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, then, moving on, our third witness in support of our plan modification motion would be that of Mr. Miller. As you know, Steve Miller has been the debtors' executive chairman throughout this process. His declaration is Joint Exhibit number 46, and I would present him for cross-examination for any party in connection with the plan

modification motion or any questions the Court might have.

THE COURT: Okay, does anyone wish to cross-examine Mr. Miller on his declaration? Okay, I don't have any questions of Mr. Miller, either.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the fourth witness the debtors would present in support of our plan modification motion is Mr. Craig G. Naylor, our lead independent director on Delphi's board of directors. His declaration is set forth as Joint Exhibit number 47. Again, I present him for cross-examination or any questions the Court might have.

Mr. Naylor? Okay, again, this probably could have been of Mr. Sheehan, as well, it could be of you, Mr. Butler, also. One feature of this transaction is the agreement by the winning bidders to make a payment to the stalking horse, Platinum. And I took not only from Mr. Sheehan's supplemental declaration, but from the fact that the board approved the entire transaction, the board concluded that that payment didn't chill the bidding but was made for valid purposes between GM and the bidders on one hand and Platinum on the other. But it wasn't directly addressed by Mr. Naylor's affidavit. I just want to make sure that was something that was considered by the debtors in seeking approval of the bid that they've identified as the winning bid.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I can confirm that that's one of the factors that we took into consideration. I would also say -- and I'm going to talk about this later, as well -- Platinum Equity has played a critical role in these Chapter 11 cases over the last several months, and indeed, in many ways, over the last several years. And they were absolutely critical to the process over the last two months, two to three months, since early April of this year. And that will, I think, become even -- if it's not already apparent to Your Honor from the declarations, I hope to make it very apparent in my closing argument. And that included in participating in this auction process.

As Your Honor is aware, when we filed our plan modification motion on June 1st, we filed it in a transaction with Platinum Equity and General Motors when the debtors had concluded, based on the representations then having been made at that time which were relevant at that time, that the lenders weren't prepared to participate in the transaction and the alternative to a deal was liquidation. And we were able to work out that transaction and then move forward with it, and that has led to this auction process. And the earlier hearings on June 10th when Your Honor approved a resolicitation and other procedures for this, Your Honor, on the record, at the request of the lenders and the committee and others, Your Honor wanted to make very sure that our duty under the June 1st

| agreement to consider unsolicited alternative transactions in |
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| accordance with our fiduciary responsibilities had as much |
| transparency as possible so that parties close to this |
| transaction could see it up close and examine it. You asked |
| the creditors' committee to monitor that, which they did |
| faithfully throughout this process, and we administered it. |
| Under the supplemental procedures, which were Exhibit N to the |
| original order, the modification procedures order, we qualified |
| three third-party bidders that were being considered and did |
| due diligence and considered transactions. And none of those |
| bidders, as Your Honor's aware, none of those bidders, by July |
| 10th, which was the deadline for the submission of proposed |
| qualified alternative transactions, submitted any proposals. |
| That was one phase of this process, and so while it didn't |
| particularly surprise the debtors in terms of the outcome in |
| connection with that because of the complexity of this process |
| and the various risk allocation, other issues that have to be |
| considered, we ran that part of the process. And a good |
| portion of, I think, what Your Honor at least the debtors' |
| belief of what Your Honor wanted us to do from June 10 forward, |
| was to run a transparent process that would give the parties |
| that are in this case and invest in this case an understanding |
| of whether a third-party would come in and propose a higher or |
| better alternative transaction. And they would have the |
| information upon which to do that. We ran that process, July |

10th came, those three qualified bidders did not submit an alternative.

At the same time we were going through this process, as Your Honor is also intimately aware of, we had any number of chamber conferences and discussions between the parties about how a pure credit bid might be submitted. And Your Honor recognized, as the debtors did, that a pure credit bid is different. It's different in terms of the kinds of remedy it is, it is different under 363(k), and Your Honor concluded in the Court's judgment that some but not all of the supplemental procedures should apply to a pure credit bid. And Your Honor crafted with the parties and entered orders, supplemental orders that laid forth procedures to address that pure credit bid. So when we got to the auction process, we ended up in the auction process in, really, as our press release and others indicated, really running a process between the original June 1st transaction in which General Motors was a party along with Platinum, and a pure credit bid, in which the lenders had taken advantage of paragraph 46 of the modification procedures order which had set forth the ability, specifically, for General Motors to negotiate with third parties and to participate in transactions with them. Relief, Your Honor, that could not, as Your Honor, I think, recognized at a prior hearing involving Platinum, could not have been put in place without Platinum's consent. There was an arrangement put in that allowed,

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| essentially, GM to play, if you will, on both teams. And that |
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| made for a difference in the dynamics for the auction process. |
| And would that Your Honor had been in our auction room over the |
| weekend where these 125 people, all told, participated at one |
| point, you would have seen that, in fact, the various tables |
| were around, the bidder tables, there was Platinum on the one |
| hand, there were the administrative agent on the other with the |
| DIP lenders behind him, and right in the middle was General |
| Motors at its own table because it, in fact, was negotiating |
| with both sides and was parties to both and actually had |
| committed to the company and committed to the Court, and |
| commits here, today because we've designated the Platinum |
| transaction as the alternate transaction that it would |
| fulfill its responsibilities under either, and the modification |
| procedures already gave it that ability. That dynamic, set up |
| by the modification procedures order, and in light of the fact |
| that there were the three third-party, if you will, sort of, |
| independent qualified bidders chose not to continue to |
| participate in the process really led from July 10th through, I |
| believe, this morning, a series of negotiations and discussions |
| which the company has encouraged that would cause the bids to |
| be presented to be the highest and best bids on both sides, but |
| also encouraged the parties to try to work together to come to |
| a consensual transaction. It really was a continuation of the |
| efforts Judge Morris had begun both quite capably in the |

judicial mediation to try to bring these parties together. so I -- well, I can assure you that up until the minutes before the auction was closed, I think Mr. Rosenberg would agree with me as the monitor of the auction, there was no chilling of the bidding going on between those parties, but there was -- and I need to say on this record -- there was the unusual dynamic of having General Motors involved in both bids, and there was the desire of the debtors, and I think others, the people involved in the auction of trying to have an environment where we ended up at the end of the auction with the best MDA that did not involve the DIP lenders, and the best pure credit bid MDA that involved the DIP lenders. So we'd have those two transactions to look at. I think we accomplished that. As part of those discussions -- and these discussions, by the way, did not include the debtors, but we knew that they were going on --Platinum, General Motors, and the DIP lenders that constituted the required lenders had a series of discussions, and then they placed an agreement on the record -- and it is on the auction record, it is attached and described; we had it transcribed -it is attached to Exhibit 48-A -- set forth in detail this understanding that had been reached, and we did, both with the monitors of the auction, which are the creditors' committee, the UAW and the IUE -- although the IUE did not participate -but with the monitors that did participate, and then ultimately, with the board of directors, we reviewed all of the

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events that had transpired at the auction, including the agreement by those two parties to pay 30.5 million dollars in expense reimbursement and other payments to Platinum. And coupled with that was an understanding that those parties would continue to work with each other about Platinum's potential involvement in the pure credit bid. And as I understand it, those discussions have been continuing over the last several days. We may have something to say about that before the record, here, today, is closed. The debtors viewed that statement, and we consulted with Mr. Rosenberg about this. The cofiduciaries of the case viewed those payments as implicating 1129(a) (4) and believe that they needed to be publicly disclosed and brought to Your Honor's attention, and we believe they need to be approved under the Bankruptcy Code.

THE COURT: Even though they're coming from a third -MR. BUTLER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- party source, or two third-party sources?

MR. BUTLER: And the reason for that, Your Honor, is because those two party sources, if Your Honor approves this transaction, will actually be acquiring property of the estate. And I think a literal reading of 1129(a)(4) says if you're a party who's acquiring property of the estate, and you make payments in connection with the consummation of the plan, those fall, arguable, within the Court's purview. And therefore, we

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wanted there to be -- and particularly in light of Your Honor's prior ruling when the debtors had brought an expense reimbursement motion that was contested by some of these parties for an amount that was not -- that's substantially similar to what was agreed to, we believe that this needed to have the transparency and light of day. The debtors, obviously, if we -- from a business judgment perspective, as Your Honor knows, the debtors believed, under all the circumstances, the prior motion was reasonable. So you can understand the board of directors, when they considered this and added to it the support of the DIP lenders and General Motors and the lack of opposition of the monitors at the auction to this transaction, although Mr. Rosenberg agreed with me that this needed to come forward under 1129(a)(4), we believe that it was appropriate and do believe it's appropriate, and do believe Your Honor should approve it as part of this transaction. THE COURT: Okay. All right. I don't have any other questions of Mr. Naylor. MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the fifth witness in support of our plan modification motion that

fifth witness in support of our plan modification motion that we'd like to present is William R. Shaw, the managing director of Rothschild. His declaration is Joint Exhibit 51. And we're presenting him for cross examination or for any questions the party -- that Your Honor may have.

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42 1 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone want to cross examine 2 Mr. Shaw? 3 (Pause) THE COURT: Okay. I don't have any questions of 4 5 Mr. Shaw. 6 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, our 7 sixth witness is Randall S. Eisenberg, who is a senior managing director of FTI Consulting. His declaration is at Exhibit 52. 8 I do want to point out, Your Honor, that this testimony, as we 9 10 have indicated in our plan modification order, is intended to be introduced in connection with Your Honor's findings with 11 12 respect to the best interest test under Section 1129, and not 13 for other purposes. And the findings we've asked you to make 14 in your order are limited to that purpose as it relates to 15 certain of the declarations -- certain aspects of 16 Mr. Eisenberg's declaration. 17 With that statement, Your Honor, I would offer 18 Mr. Eisenberg for cross examination or for any questions the 19 Court might have. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone want to question 21 Mr. Eisenberg? 22 (Pause) THE COURT: All right. I have no question of him 23 24 either. 25 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I'd like to move to voting,

then, and the voting declarations and address voting issues at this time.

We start with the declaration of Evan Gershbein.

There are three declarations. They are at Joint Exhibits 39,

40 and 41. Mr. Gershbein is the senior managing consultant of

Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC. And --

THE COURT: You don't need to give me those. You don't need to give me those.

MR. BUTLER: Okay. And I also, at the same time, would present the declaration of Jane Sullivan, which is Joint Exhibit number 42. Ms. Sullivan is the executive director of Financial Balloting Group LLC. In connection with presenting those declarations, Your Honor, I would call your attention to Exhibit C to the declaration of Ms. Sullivan, which is also contained in the demonstratives.

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{If I may, Your Honor, I have a couple of the} $$ \mbox{demonstrative books I could pass up, if I may} $$--$

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: -- for easier reference. And Joint

Exhibit 53 has in it, which is -- and it's Chart 43 is the

proper reference, for the record -- shows the voting summary by

class. And for purposes of today's hearing, there are five

classes that were impaired that voted in favor of the plan.

The balance of the classes voted against the plan.

And the parties that voted in favor of the plan, in

addition to three tax collectors -- in fact it was the same tax collector with secured claims voting in three different classes -- there was also classes of 1C-2 through 12C-2, involving the PBGC claims. The PBGC is by far the largest prepetition creditor of these cases. And they voted in favor. And General Motors voted all of its claim in favor as well, at 1D to 12D.

I'm going to address a matter with the creditors' committee in just a moment, but before I do that, Your Honor, I'd like to get this evidence into the record. And so I present both Mr. Gershbein and Ms. Sullivan for cross examination by any party or for any questions the Court might have.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone want to cross examine Mr. Gershbein on his voting declaration? All right. Does anyone wish to cross examine Ms. Sullivan on her voting declaration? All right. I don't have any questions of them, either.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you. Your Honor, let me again refer to Joint Exhibit 53, Chart 43, which is this large chart that's in the demonstrative. And obviously, one of the groups of creditors that voted against this was class 1C-1, the Delphi DAS debtors. And while there are other classes that voted against it, that is the class that had the most voting going on, the most ballots cast, in connection with this. And

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Mr. Gershbein and Ms. Sullivan summarized those. This particular exhibit has only the percentages, but there were a large number that voted against the plan.

I believe that there was a direct correlation to that vote with the then recommendation of the creditors' committee, which, as Your Honor knows, under the consideration that had then been allocated to them, the creditors' committee determined, in their good-faith deliberations, that they could not recommend, notwithstanding what their assessment of where they fall in the absolutely priority waterfall, they could not recommend that the modifications be approved.

That has led to what I was confident would be -hopeful that that was going to be the case, which was further
negotiations among the stakeholders. There was, as we've
reported, and I indicated now -- there were resolutions of
objections reached, both with the creditors' committee and
Wilmington Trust to resolve the objections by the creditors'
committee, at docket 17034 and at 18291; and with Wilmington
Trust at dockets 17169, 18313 and 18471.

And that has -- with respect to the potential distribution to holders of general unsecured claims and the PBGC general unsecured claims under what I'll call the waterfall schedule and the master disposition agreement, there was an increase in the maximum from 180 million to 300 million. And there was an agreement that starting at distributions in

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excess of 7.2 billion, there would be for every -- I gather the way I'm supposed to say this now is, for every sixty-seven and a half cents of distributions under the waterfall, thirty-two and a half cents would also be distributed to the holders of those claims, which are -- and to emphasize them, those are unsubordinated general unsecured claims.

Based on those negotiations, I think, based frankly on the creditors' committee's role as a monitor of these transactions since June 10th and their participation in the assessment of all the due diligence activities that went on, the conduct of the parties, their involvement in overseeing the auction, all the things that weighed into this, I believe that the conclusion of the creditors' committee now, is that in fact they believe the plan modification motion -- and Wilmington Trust as indenture trustee, believes the plan modification motion should be approved and that I believe Mr. Rosenberg is going to stand and confirm that he believes and the committee believes that that approval -- it would be appropriate for the Court to invoke the cram-down provisions of 1129(b) to accomplish that result, as it relates to the class that they represent.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Rosenberg, do you want to state your views?

MR. ROSENBERG: Your Honor, obviously, this is a rather unusual situation where the creditors' committee urged a

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negative vote. The negative vote was overwhelmingly obtained.

But significant substantial increases in consideration were

subsequently negotiated, such that the creditors' committee now

feels that the result meets the lowest bounds of

reasonableness, I suppose is the best way to put it.

So it is an unusual situation where the committee has withdrawn its objection to the plan amendment motion, not, I would add, to the 363, if we get to that. Because the creditors' committee feels that the renegotiated consideration is, as I suggest, within the lowest bounds of reasonableness.

So it is unusual, but -- and it obviously would have been far better to have negotiated a result for a vote that the creditors' committee could have recommended. That didn't happen. But standing here today, we do withdraw our opposition to the amended plan.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I believe that Mr. Fox will stand to confirm that Wilmington Trust, being one of the principal members of the committee, and having participated in virtually all the same aspects of this proceeding that Mr. Rosenberg did, similarly has agreed to withdraw their objections and support requested of the modified plan. There is a mechanism that would call for a capped amount of their fees and expenses to be paid. It's — that cap, actually, in some respects is lower than the cap under the prior

confirmation order. But that that cap amount be paid to them invoking the reasonableness review that is set forth in the prior confirmation order.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FOX: Edward Fox from K&L Gates for Wilmington
Trust, Your Honor. Mr. Butler is correct. I'd just join in
the comments that Mr. Rosenberg made with respect to the stance
that we're in. But we believe at this time it is appropriate
to withdraw the objection, with respect to the plan
modification, not with respect the separate 363.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, let me just comment on the current status of the modified plan and of the proposed plan modification order. The plan itself was first filed on June 1st -- excuse me -- filed on June 1st, that's correct. But the plan, after it had been reviewed by Your Honor at the June 10th hearing, the plan that Your Honor ordered resolicitation of certain classes on to check their -- to resolicit acceptances or rejections of the plan modifications, that was filed publically at docket number 17030 and is Joint Exhibit 1 to this record.

The debtors then made further modifications to the plan in connection with negotiations with its stakeholders. It included those modifications in an appendix to its omnibus reply to objections that were filed. It was filed on July 27th

at docket number 18659. And those modifications are Joint Trial Exhibit 632.

occurred with respect to the modified plan. And that black line is set forth in Joint Exhibit 8. And Joint Exhibit 8 is the current form of the modified plan. Prior to closing this record, I'll want to consult with the principal parties to make sure that there's nothing else to go in with respect to that. But the current state of the modifications is Joint Trial Exhibit 8.

With respect to the proposed form of plan modification order, the order as originally proposed by the debtors after consultation, but not acceptance — but consultation with many of its stakeholders, was also filed as an exhibit or an appendix to our omnibus reply on July 27th. Again, at docket number 18659. And it's also been marked Joint Trial Exhibit 632.

Since that time, over the last couple of days, we have made further progress on obtaining a consensual form of order. The state of that progress as of midnight last night is set forth in Joint Trial Exhibit 11. And there's a black-line at Joint Trial Exhibit 9.

THE COURT: And that's the one dated July 28th?

MR. BUTLER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: And that one -- that actually represents the state of the order as of midnight, getting ready for today's hearing.

Your Honor, I'm not going to address those matters in this morning's session any further. There are continued discussions that are going on between the parties into the form of those, and we will address those in the afternoon session, as it relates to those matters. But that's the current -- I just wanted to make sure we had the current state of those documents on the record.

THE COURT: Okay. And the plan is -- the modification is the one dated July 28th also, right?

MR. BUTLER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, what I'd like to do now is move to an overview of objections, and make some statements about those objections, and find out if we can let some of these folks go home, if they want to, unless they want to stay to the end of the day or whenever this record is completed.

We have, Your Honor, filed a summary of the objections by nature of objection. Those are listed at Appendix B to our reply at that same document filed at docket number 18659, and at Joint Exhibit 32, which listed by category the objections as the debtors understood them, after having reviewed all of the objections.

And we also filed as a joint trial exhibit, the objection-by-objection summary which is quite long, because there were a lot of objections that were filed to the plan.

And those are set forth at Joint Trial Exhibits 215 and 216.

There were, in total, some 1,900-plus objections filed to the plan, because we construed each of the letter objections written either by severance parties or by pensioners, who wrote Your Honor and complained about various elements of actions that have occurred in this case -- any of those letters that were filed subsequent to the -- that were docketed subsequent to the 10th of June, we have deemed to be an objection to this hearing.

It's the debtors' position, based on interpreting Your Honor's order, that any of the letter objections that were filed prior to June 10th, were subsumed within Your Honor's order of June 16th, relating back to June 10th, which overruled all objections as it related to those at that time. So there are some 1,900-plus objections.

First let me deal with contract-specific objections.

There were sixty-four objectors that filed a total of ninetytwo contract-related objections, regarding the assumption and
assignment, notices of nonassumption and assignment, cure
notices and related matters, that were, after consultation with
Your Honor previously, adjourned summarily to the August -- to
a hearing at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 17, 2009, and Your

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Honor's findings in today's hearing with respect to those objections -- or with the contracts that those objections relate to, will be subject to those objections; and Your Honor's resolution of those objections, if they're not consensually resolved, on August 17th.

And therefore, we're not proceeding on any of those objections today.

THE COURT: And you've provided notice to all of those parties of that?

MR. BUTLER: We did, Your Honor. We provided notice in a number of different ways, including having people call them up -- people on the telephone and send e-mails. We filed -- and our notice of when the auction results were completed, we were required to send out another notice relating to the fact that there's a new company buyer under the proposed transaction. We had to send notice out to everybody. As Your Honor recalls, from your prior procedures, that gives these parties the right to file a supplemental objection, but only as to the new company buyer, not as to cure other matters for which objection deadline -- and in that notice, we told everybody it was August 17th.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: We sent e-mails it was on August 17th.

We've actually negotiated with a lot of people and said you

don't need to come today. Some of those people are still here

because I think they wanted to hear me say what I'm saying on the record.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: So I'm saying on the record now at the front end of the hearing so that they can take comfort that their objections will be considered by Your Honor if they are not otherwise resolved, on August 17th.

Your Honor, I also --

THE COURT: Well, before you move on to the next category. I guess, if anyone is present who falls into that category feels they need to say something now, as opposed to on August 17th, this is the time to do it.

MR. MEARS: Your Honor, I'm not planning to say anything else. This is Patrick Mears on behalf of Autocam Corporation. But we have had a number of discussions with Mr. Butler and his colleagues, which I thank Mr. Butler for arranging.

There are a number of contractual issues involved here, just to briefly state, whether or not the purchase orders can be considered separately from the long-term contracts, and if they are, are they to be treated as post-petition contracts not subject to Section 363, and also the adequate assurance of future performance issues.

There are two contracts of ours that have been sought to be assumed and assigned. We understand that maybe more will

be coming, so that's a concern of ours as well. We just want to make sure of the following: that all other Section 365 objections, and if applicable, state law objections, to assignment are preserved. And I think they are, based on what I heard Mr. Butler say.

Secondly, if assignment notices are sent in the future, we would have, obviously, the right to object to those. There's some language that --

THE COURT: You mean with regard to a new cont -- a different contract?

MR. MEARS: A different contract. There's some language in the order that if you read it one way it creates an ambiguity, at least as I saw it. And we would be able to object on all the panoply of grounds that may be applicable. And that if some or all of the remaining purchase orders are sought to be assigned by Autocam as severable contracts, postpetition contracts not subject to 365(f), then we would have the right to object to those assignments in whatever court would be entitled to hear it. It could be this Court; it could be some other Court. And those issues would really involve, most likely, nonseverability and adequate assurance of future performance. The severability, just briefly, relates to postpetition purchase orders that relate to pre-petition contracts. And there may be some reason that the debtor wants to sever them.

So in light of all that, we have no problem with adjourning the hearings to the 17th. You've already done it, but I did want to say that on the record.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MEARS: With respect to the sale order, there are some problematic provisions in them. We've discussed that with Mr. Butler's colleagues, but right now we understand that that's not before the Court. This is kind of a two-step process.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. MEARS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, Mr. Mears and I have known each other for many, many, many years, and I understand the reservation of rights he's put on the record. Obviously, the debtors and other parties reserve their rights to the various positions he might make. I don't think we need to debate them today, and we'll deal with them on August 17th.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWLEN: Your Honor, you're getting a bit of a tag team. David Powlen, also from Barnes & Thornburg. And Mr. Mears spoke to Autocam. The firm has also appeared and filed objections on behalf of five other parties related to the assumption and assignment of their contracts. And Mr. Butler and I also had a chance to visit, prior to the commencement of

nonassumption that we got in the past couple of weeks. I understand those will be adjourned.

The third objection that we filed is actually an objection to the plan itself. And the gist of the objection is that the plan allows the debtor to violate the stipulation that we have entered into about a year and a half ago. And I would like some guidance as to whether that objection will be heard today or whether it will be postponed as well.

THE COURT: I think it would be heard today.

MR. VIST: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, is there anyone else? No. All right. Anyone on the phone, or the gentleman from Barnes & Thornburg or anyone else who's here just on a contract issue, you can be excused. And that would go for any witness that doesn't want to stay around too.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I also would like to address the letter objections that were dealing with some -- there were some 600 plus severance related letter objections filed with respect to the modified plan. And the concern expressed by those parties was that they might not receive all of the installment severance that they were entitled to.

Just by way of reference, Your Honor, back in 2005 when these cases were filed, Your Honor entered a first-day order that allowed us -- that authorized us but did not direct us to be able to continue our human capital policies, but it

was clear in that order that we couldn't -- by continuing them we couldn't create any administrative claims in the case, necessarily.

There is, however, as Your Honor knows, a Second

Circuit precedent here as to parties severed in a -- persons

severed in a Chapter 11 case. Absent any other determination

that might be case-specific, the Second Circuit's given pretty

specific guidance that those are administrative claims, that -
there are some exceptions to it, I believe, but there has

been -- and I think, frankly, in recent years, a number of

courts have been seeking to interpret the guidance from the

Second Circuit as to how it applies in today's world. But

nonetheless --

THE COURT: It's an issue.

MR. BUTLER: -- that's been hanging out there.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: The parties had — the principal parties to this transaction had negotiated with each other and have agreed that those objections need not be considered by Your Honor because the terms of this transaction, if you approve it, will provide the wherewithal for those obligations to be continued to be paid because the new Delphi would essentially assume the payment of those obligations. But there would be an option — and that would be over time, over installment basis time — but there's also going to be an option for parties to

receive seventy-five percent of the remaining severance obligations in a lump sum now, prior to the effective date of a modified plan.

And so parties that want the full pay-out and want to assume the risks of a full pay-out, because as we've all learned in this case and in other cases, the future is never assured in any transaction. And if people want to have the comfort now, the parties have agreed to make capital available to pay out seventy-five percent of any future payment stream on a lump sum basis. And that agreement and the agreement to otherwise assume these liabilities, I think eliminates any potential objection by those 600 objectors.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just address the early payment option. That would then be a provision of the MDA that would go into effect prior to the effective date of the plan?

MR. BUTLER: Right. Yes, Your Honor. We essentially -- and another way of thinking about it is we actually have -- I don't know if it's necessarily the MDA they're going to effect prior to the plan, but I think I'm saying this correctly and I will get help I know, today, if I say things incorrectly. But I believe the way in which that particular matter will be implemented is that the debtors would essentially --

THE COURT: It wouldn't violate the MDA --

MR. BUTLER: Right.

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THE COURT: -- for them to make that type of payment.

MR. BUTLER: Correct. The debtors will make those payments prior to the effective date. Our source of capital for that will be the bridge financing that are being provided by the DIP lenders under the DIP credit agreement through the use of cash collateral accounts and by General Motors under the GM arrangement. Both of those would -- if Your Honor approved these plan modifications, we will have three sources of funding in -- the debtors, to bridge ourselves to emergence. It will be use of cash collateral accounts that we previously couldn't use that are for the benefit of the DIP lenders; use of the remaining funding under the LSA or the GM arrangement, as it's known in this Court, with General Motors; and the repatriation of excess global liquidity that we would then be able to repatriate and use. And there's a series of agreements that have been worked out with the DIP lenders. And this would not be on the MDA side; this is actually on the administrative agent side in agreements that will be documented.

In fact, there's an exhibit, accommodation agreement amendment number 19, that does that, and there's, I believe, an amended and restated GM arrangement on the GM side that deals with how that will all work and how that fits together. And the only thing left to be done is to continue those arrangements by further amendment to be coterminous with the MDA. And that would happen after -- presumably promptly after

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Your Honor entered a plan modification, if Your Honor was prepared to do that.

So that will be the source of our liquidity. One important feature of this transaction is that we will have bridge liquidity to bridge us through a closing date which we hope to be before the end of the third quarter of this year and — the quarter that we're currently in or we will soon be in — that we're currently in. And it will be sufficient to fund the settlements, among other things, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone who filed one of these letter objections want to be heard on them? All right. I agree with the debtors that these objections, given their undertakings and agreements in connection with the MDA, are moot. To the extent they would not be, they're overruled. I believe there's sufficient funding as well as contractual commitments for these obligations to be paid.

MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. All right.

Continuing, Your Honor, with a summary of the sort of groups of objections. We obviously had objections filed in addition, those filed by the creditors' committee and Wilmington Trust as indenture trustee. We had comprehensive objections filed by the administrative agent and two groups of DIP lenders at dockets number 18283, 18296, and 18300. Several of those objectors have filed supplemental statements in the last twenty-four hours, and essentially, I think the best way to

summarize those is, assuming Your Honor enters the plan modification order that approves the debtor's recommendation accepting the pure credit bid on terms that are mutually acceptable to the parties, including to those parties, they will not pursue these objections, which I think is probably a foregone conclusion to everyone, but I still need to check that box and move on.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Now, if you look at the rest of the objections, Your Honor, and we're focused on the objections we've classified in various areas now. I'll come back to them. First I'd just like to summarize them and I'll come back to individual objections.

In addition to the contract related objections, there's nine other basic groups of objections, and this is filling the groupings that we put in Joint Exhibits 215 and 216 and attached to our reply which is Joint Exhibit 632. And they're as follows. There is some objections to the exercise of business judgment by the debtors -- objecting to our business judgment. Mr. Kennedy in the IUE, for example, has raised that objection in his objection. So have a number of the letter objectors. And so I'm going to come back to that in a few minutes.

The second broad category of objections are objections by current and former employees, including the unions, and many

of those are pension related objections. In fact, there are well over 1,000 letter objections that are from pensioners that object to what the debtors have done to date and what we are proposing to do in connection with pension related matters.

And I'm going to come back to that because that, I think, is an area of focus in this hearing.

The next category are government agency objections.

There were many agencies we had to work through, both federal and state, in connection with preparing for this plan modification hearing. But the only surviving objection is that of the Michigan's Workers' Compensation Agency at docket number 18264. And while I'll address that down the line, my understanding, as I've been advised, is that the state of Michigan is going to rely on their pleadings that they filed on their objection and are not going to present argument today.

Counsel's here and if I said it wrong they should tell me, but I believe that's what I've been advised. So we'll have to deal with -- in category three we'll have to deal with Michigan Workers' Comp.

In connection with the fourth category, which are taxing authorities -- we had a lot of taxing authorities to talk about in a lot of places. We have resolved, I believe, the objection -- there are only two remaining objections, one of Howard County, Indiana at docket number 18218, which I believe we have resolved, and one of the Texas taxing

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authorities which is at docket number 18194, which I think at the moment may not be resolved, but I have to sort that out in a few minutes with some of our colleagues.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Pause)

MR. BUTLER: I'm advised, Your Honor, that Howard

County may want to address the Court on a limited aspect of its

objection, so we may have two of those objections to deal with

under taxing authorities.

With respect to areas that have been settled, there are no remaining objections on four broad areas that would, I think, otherwise have been contentious by parties. There are no longer any objections outstanding to release and discharge obligations and mechanics under the plan. There are no outstanding objections to classification, impairment, or voting issues, which is category 6. There's no objections remaining to the substantive consolidation mechanics of the plan. And there are no longer any objections to the 1129(a)(9) mechanics and operation of that under the plan.

There are some miscellaneous objections -- that's category 9 -- which we'll have to come back and deal with. And perhaps the most -- while we think it can be rather easily dealt with by the Court, on the face of the papers the most consequential of that is an objection filed by James Sumpter, who filed both -- who actually filed it in the form of a COBRA

motion at docket number 18366. And we filed an opposition at docket number 16457. But it's actually -- it's been construed for these purposes as an objection to the plan.

So Your Honor, when we look at the various categories of objections, there are a few individual objectors, you know, an objector in governmental agency objections, two objectors in taxing authorities, some miscellaneous objections dealing with the COBRA matter. And then there is, I guess, under miscellaneous objections, I would add -- because I don't know that it has been resolved yet -- is we do have a series of objections filed by our former plan investors. And I need, on a break, to see where those discussions are before I address the Court on those.

Our approach, Your Honor, would be to take those objections -- I'd like, Your Honor, to ask for a brief recess to consult with some of the parties, principal parties in this case about where we are on some of these objections, and then I would propose to go through the categories and take them category by category and go through, if it's all right with Your Honor, and litigate the objections and deal with them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: And then after we get through all those objections, and at least get them on the record, Your Honor may want to obviously -- you know, if we could just get argument on the record at least from both sides. We're going to want to

take a break and deal with any final issues relating to the form of order and the form of the plan. And then I don't know if the other parties do, but the debtors certainly have a closing argument we want to present.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I may well rule on the objections seriatim, which may affect the length of closing argument.

MR. BUTLER: Right.

THE COURT: So how much -- I can give you half an hour. I can give you an hour. I can give you ten minutes.

How -- what are you looking for here to consult with some of the people who may have --

MR. BUTLER: Can I have just a minute, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause)

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MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, seeing as I have a track record in this Court and in the board room of giving time lines that people no longer have great confidence in, I will tell Your Honor that I've decided, as I always have all along in this case -- I've always decided that the shortest time line is the best because you try to push people to it with no assurance that we'll hit the mark. And so I think, Your Honor, I'd like to take a fifteen minute adjournment. We'd advise --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: -- chambers if we need any more time.

67 THE COURT: That's fine. Let me just -- is there 1 anyone else who thinks they have another objection that wasn't 2 3 summarized by category, just in case the debtors may want to talk to you as well? Okay. So I'll be back at 12:15 unless 4 you notify chambers otherwise. 5 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: And obviously you can leave all of your materials here. 8 (Recess from 12:00 p.m. until 12:38 p.m.) 9 THE COURT: Please be seated. Okay, we're back on the 10 11 record in In re Delphi Corporation. MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. A couple of 12 housekeeping matters, if we could, Your Honor. 13 With Your honor's permission, the debtors would like 14 15 to release Ms. Sullivan and Mr. Gershbeim as witnesses? THE COURT: That's fine. I said that any witnesses 16 who were not going to be testifying now are free to leave. 17 18 MR. BUTLER: The other witnesses we've indicated are subject to recall because if this flips to a 363 we'll need 19 them back. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. BUTLER: Okay, thank you. 23 (Pause) MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, also, in connection with the 24 25 MDL litigation settlement that Your Honor approved at the July

23rd omnibus hearing, we've been asked to read a statement into the record just for the abundance of caution, avoidance of doubt that things we're doing here today aren't intended to affect that settlement that was approved by you separately.

The settlement's been delinked from the plan.

THE COURT: I thought the settlement was approved to enable what you're doing today.

MR. BUTLER: That's exactly right, Your Honor.

But I've been asked to read the following into the record, and I shall as follows:

"With respect to the MDL plaintiffs, as the Court is aware, the debtors have recently entered into modifications to the MDL settlement that among other things delink the effective date of the MDL settlement from substantial consummation of a plan of reorganization. This Court approved the modifications in an order entered last week at the July 23rd omnibus hearing. and the debtors are moving to a separate approval process in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

The releases of the debtors and any non-debtors provided in the modified plan of reorganization are not intended and shall not be construed to extend to the claim asserted in the MDL actions, rather the releases of those claims shall be as provided for in the MDL settlement as modified as previously agreed to by Your Honor, approved by

69 Your Honor." 1 And the debtors agreed to that, Your Honor. 2 3 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, what we'd like to do before 4 what we hope would be a late lunch break is we'd like to be 5 able to take three or four of the categories of objections that 6 7 have one or two objectors in them and address them. THE COURT: All right. 8 MR. BUTLER: We're going to deal with the business 9 judgment objections and the unions and pension-related 10 objections after the lunch break. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. BUTLER: There are some unions that have indicated 13 14 they may have settled, and I'm going to try and confirm that, and if there are I'll announce those before the lunch break, 15 but otherwise, we'll deal with any live objections, if it's all 16 right, Your Honor, after the lunch break. 17 18 I'm going to go to, sort of, category three under our Exhibits 215 and 216, nature of objections. Category 3 was 19 20 governmental agency objections. I indicated to Your Honor that 21 the only objection is the State of Michigan Workers 22 Compensation Agency and Funds Administration. The Michigan agency which has filed its objection at docket number 18264. 23

I've just spoken to counsel during the break, I've spoken to

counsel to the agency and have confirmed with them that they

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want to rest on the pleadings before you.

With respect to the debtors, Your Honor, I'd like to -- I would like to make an argument on their objection at this time if that's acceptable.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, by its objection, the agency objects to the modified plan and the debtors' alternative request to sell substantially all of its assets free and clear of liens because the debtors estimate outstanding workers' compensation obligations in Michigan account to a little more than 121 million dollars with yearly payments of approximately twenty-four million. And the modified plan in the MDA do not create in the agency's mind a sufficient commitment on behalf of the purchasers to assume the workers — the debtors' workers' compensation obligations in Michigan. They make the following arguments:

First, they argue that the modified plan violates 1129(a)(3) because pre-petition workers' compensation claims will not be paid in full from distributions under the modified plan.

Second, they assert that these transactions could leave injured workers without a source of benefit payment since approval of the modified plan would render the estate's security fund insolvent.

Finally, they assert that the modified plan and MDA if

approved could result in the debtors or purchasers lacking any method to comply with their workers' compensation obligations in Michigan, and that that would result in a violation of 28 U.S.C. Section 959(b). And, therefore, also would cause us to not be non-compliant with 1129 among other statutes — parts of the Bankruptcy Code because we wouldn't be complying with applicable laws.

In essence, Your Honor, what the Michigan agency is saying to the Court, to the debtors and other stakeholders, that their unfulfilled claims are superior to claims of all the creditors because they assert that state regulatory requirements compel the debtors to honor those obligations.

We believe that that's not how it works in bankruptcy. The priority scheme under Section 507 of the Bankruptcy Code and this Court's bar date orders govern the rights and remedies of all creditors, private and governmental, including as Judge Lifland ruled in the Olga Coal case at 194 B.R. 741 page 746, a 1996 case in this district, "That a claimant's right to recovery on account of workers' compensation claims arises out of pre-petition injuries. And estate's contingent claim for reimbursement of workers' compensation benefits unpaid by a debtor is one such claim and is subject to the requirements and discharge provisions of the Bankruptcy Code notwithstanding any state statutes to the contrary."

Now, it is a fact, Your Honor, that the Michigan

agency never filed any proofs of claim on a timely basis, never filed a motion to file an untimely claim and you have a right to file a tardy claim. And, therefore, it's not to receive a distribution under the modified plan as to the discharge of any pre-petition liabilities.

I don't believe the Michigan agency is asserting that they can file an untimely claim. Although, I was advised prior to the commencement of this hearing that they may have filed such a claim in the last several days. But I've not been able to confirm it myself.

Just on that point, Your Honor, the Michigan Agency was served, these are indisputable facts, I believe. The Michigan Agency was served with the bar date notice almost three years ago but did not file a claim. It hasn't sought to file a late claim. It hasn't made a requisite showing of excusable neglect. Other comparable agencies around the country did file proofs of claims. So it's not as though workers' comp agencies around the country didn't realize that it needed to do so. And I don't believe that the agency can be surprised by the outcome that is occurring in this case, vis-avis the agency. And, obviously, to the extent that the claim was filed in the last couple of days, the debtors will vigorously oppose that attempt on the grounds, among other things, that their failure to file a proof of claim was a conscious and a willful decision, and was without, at minimum,

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excusable neglect.

Your Honor, we have been in conversation and dialogue with regulatory authorities across the country about this case, including most affected workers' compensation agencies. And what we shared with them and every agency had a different set of facts, some filed claims, some didn't. Some had letters of credit, some didn't. Some had insurance policies, some didn't. Some had issues where they were substantially resolved and others had issues that had to be dealt with. But we have consistently addressed a common theme. That if a regulatory agency for workers' comp had not filed a proof of claim before the bar date that state would not be entitled to a distribution under the modified plan and we would oppose any attempt to file a late claim.

It's also I think very clear, Your Honor, especially as Your Honor considers bar date orders, and this I don't think we need to deal with in any detail in this hearing, but all creditors, whether they're private or governmental, have to abide by bar date orders, unless they forfeit distributions under a plan, and I can't think of anything more compelling at this point in time, then a claim that would intend to undue the fabric of the compact that's been agreed to among stakeholders in this case that will permit this company to complete a modified plan of reorganization.

I also point out, Your Honor, that Michigan has

previously filed several proof of claims relating to taxes and other matters, and Your Honor, actually adjudicated some of the State of Michigan's claims in other hearings.

The argument the Michigan agency makes that its claims are superior to the claims of all other creditors because of state regulatory requirements, and therefore, the debtors are compelled to honor workers' compensation obligations, simply doesn't pass muster, particularly the focus of the preemption concepts in federal law. To the extent that this statue in Michigan purports to establish the priority of their claims over all other claims that statute is preempted by the Bankruptcy Code and is of no further force and affect. And in our papers we have quoted to a number of cases, including In re Law Corp. at 162 Bankruptcy 234, a 1993 Bankruptcy Court decision in the District of Minnesota. In re Redford Roofing Company, an Illinois case in the Northern District, a 1995 case, it's 54 B.R. 254, 255. And we tried to make clear that to all the agencies we worked with and in Michigan that, frankly, this Court is not going to use, and we believe in all respects, absent a consent which does not exist here in the plan or otherwise, is not going to use its equitable powers or other principles to alter the Bankruptcy Code's priority scheme. And we have looked to U.S. v. Nolan, the Supreme Court case at 517 U.S. 535, 1996 case, which I think addresses that concept.

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Your Honor, I think that the -- in terms of the argument here that there's a violation of 1129(a)(3) of the plan because they will not be paid in full. Because the agency's unfiled pre-petition workers' comp claims aren't entitled to receive distributions under the Bankruptcy Code, the conclusion that we think is inevitable from that that the modified plan comports with 1129(a)(3) of the code.

They also point to an argument which is I think a bit confusing. They basically say that neither New Delphi, the company buyer, or General Motors' subsidiary that's acquiring four of the KEIP sites in Michigan plus the steering business, that they can't -- they won't be able to qualify self-insurers following confirmation of the modified plan and they won't be able to comply with state law as it relates to fulfilling workers' compensation obligations. And, therefore, that's a further violation of 1129(a)(3).

I don't understand that because in Michigan there are multiple paths to be able to comply with that statute. Self-insurance is only one of them. You can pool your workers' compensation obligations. There are other ways you can meet the requirements. And I don't believe there's anything they've introduced in their objection, or anything in this record, that would establish that there is no ability of either a General Motors or the company buyer, to comply on a post-effective day basis with the laws of the State of Michigan.

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THE COURT: And what about the reorganized debtor, that the assets that remain behind?

MR. BUTLER: I think that's the same situation, Your Honor, particularly -- and we'll get to that. The fact of the matter is, that our reorganized DPH Holdings which is going to hold assets that are going to be wound down is going to have actually no employees. It's going to have an authorized representative which I'm going to identify in this hearing, as part of the hearing. And it's going to contract out on a management services basis the activities it needs to undertake to complete that. And so I don't believe that that particular activity, and reorganized DPH Holdings, may last for any period of years while it undertakes its work, but it's not going to have anyone, I think, going to necessarily be subject to those laws. To the extent that the company --

THE COURT: If it did it would be a very small number of people.

MR. BUTLER: It would be a very small number of people and the company would -- obviously, reorganized Delphi, DPH Holdings, expects to comply with all laws that are applicable to it.

The other thing that they argue is that there's a violation here. I addressed it briefly before. There's a violation here under 28 U.S.C. 959(b) because they say that we, as debtor-in-possession, won't comply with those applicable

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laws. But, again, I don't believe -- they've used that statute and the argument to basically say that because the prepetition, what I believe will be discharged workers' compolaims, aren't going to be paid that that is somehow a violation of the Bankruptcy Code and of 28 U.S.C. 959(b). And I don't think you can basically turn the Bankruptcy Code on its head and say okay, I didn't file a claim I'm going to be discharged, those workers' compolaims aren't going to be paid and, therefore, that's an independent basis under 959 to argue that there's a violation. Because that gets you sort of in the circular -- a circulatory of argument I don't think the Court should sustain.

State law may well establish priorities for the benefit of workers' compensation claimants outside of bankruptcy, but as I said before the Bankruptcy Code in our view, clearly preempts conflicting state statutes as discussed.

And I think the only other thing I'd like to address,
Your Honor, is their reliance on Bickford v. Load Star Energy
Inc. at 310 B.R. 70 at page 76. This was an Eastern District
of Kentucky case decided in 2004. And that's a case that
apparently required payment of a pre-petition claim in full.
In Bickford a district court reversed a bankruptcy court order
enjoining state officials for enforcing a post-petition bonding
requirement against holders of surface mining permits in the
ground that bonding requirements served, not only the state's

pecuniary interest, but also protect the state's citizens against dangers of unreclaimed land and came within the police power exception of the automatic stay.

In contrast, here, the Michigan Agency is not challenging the debtors' post-petition compliance with the state workers' compensation statutes and regulations because we, in fact, are in compliance and will remain in compliance with the post-petition obligations imposed on us.

Rather, they're asking the Court to say because we are not prepared to pay or to find a way through the MDA parties to pay pre-petition claims that for which no proof of claim was filed, that we are -- and because -- and notwithstanding the preemption provisions that are applicable here, our failure to do that somehow brings us back under -- apparently, under their argument, the police power exception, and makes the Bickford case applicable.

We simply believe it is not. We ask Your Honor to find that the objection is without merit and to overrule it.

THE COURT: Okay. I understood that the agency wanted to rest on its papers, but having heard the argument does it have anything further to say?

Okay. I'm going to overrule this objection to approval of the plan modification motion.

First, I seriously question the standing of the Michigan Workers' Compensation Agency, given that it did not

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file a claim by the bar date established in this case, and has not sought over the last -- I guess it's over three years since the bar date was established, to do so under Rule 9006.

But even assuming that the agency did have standing to protect that hypothetical and currently barred claim, I believe that the objection is not well taken. As I read it, the objection is focused upon the debtors' obligations with respect to pre-petition workers' compensation claims which under the Bankruptcy Code's priority scheme are not entitled to payment in full given the value of these debtors as established by the exhibits, including Mr. Shore's.

The federal priority scheme under the Bankruptcy Code cannot be modified by state action. In that regard, I agree with the debtors and their citation to In Re Olga Coal Company, 194 B.R. 741 at 746 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.), as well as In re Redford Roofing Company, 54 B.R. 254, 255 (Bankr. M.D. Illinois 1985).

The argument that Michigan made by regulation override the priority scheme of the Bankruptcy Code, I believe also is inaccurate, at least as it applies to these claims. This is, I believe, a true pecuniary claim seeking payment of pre-petition obligations. And, therefore, I believe does not run afoul of 28 U.S.C. 959(b). If it did, then the amounts would have been sought and paid years ago.

The objection also, although, not that clearly, raises perhaps an issue as to the payment of performance of workers'